Vol. XXXVIII ... No. 11,763.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

A REMONSTRANCE FROM MR. EVARTS. THE PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE TOO SMALL-GENERAL GRANT-MR. ED-MUNDS AND THE ELECTORAL VOTE-COMMITTEE

MEETINGS AND INCIDENTS. The State Department has sent to the House Committee on Appropriations a letter urging a more liberal treatment of the consular and diplomatic service. The consular service pays more than its expenses, and an extension of it is needed by the commerce of the country. The bill of Mr. Edmunds on the vote for President and Vice-President will come up to-day. The resolution of Mr. Blaine will come up on Wednesday. There were meetings on Saturday of several investigating committees, those on the Indian service, the charges againt Minister Seward, and the Hot Springs matter being among the number. General Grant is not going to Asia to negotiate treaties.

ENTREATY IN BEHALF OF COMMERCE. THE HOUSE ASKED TO DO BETTER BY THE CON BULAR SERVICE-THE WISE PLANS OF SECRE-TARY EVARTS IGNORED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 8 .- A communication has been sent from the State Department to the Appropriation Committee of the House, urging the necessity of a more liberal provision for the diplomatic and consular service. The Diplomatic bill as reported contains all the objectionable features of that of last year, and adds to the list of consulates to be abolished.

The consular system is really a source of revenue to the Government, the aggregate of fees received at all consular offices being more than \$70,000 in excess of the aggregate expense of the system. A number of consulates are maintained at an expense to the Government, it is true, but they are deemed essential to the development of trade, and, considered in the light of commercial ventures, the money for them expended is not lost. The Department was restricted in advance in its estimates from the knowledge that only the most limited anpropriations would be made. It was desired to increase the number of consulates, particularly in South America and the East, as well as to increase the salaries, so as to discontinue the trading consuls, and so make them available in the general interests of trade instead of permitting them to devote themselves wholly to their own interests. This has been found impossible the present year, and the mmendation to reëstablish the consulates in South America that were discontinued was ignored.

The appropriations for the contingent expenses of consuls from which all discretionary ontlays in the interest of commerce or otherwise are paid are so restricted that so far from giving the Department the opportunity of carrying out its plans in this respect they will not be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of maintaining the offices. The Department has authority under statute to appoint commercial agents whose pay is provided from the fees they make. These officers could be sent to smaller places, and could open the way, under their privilege of trading, for an acquaintance with American goods, and act as agents of dealers in the United States. The limited appropriation, however, from which the contingent expenses of such officers are defrayed, prehibits their appointment in any considerable number. An attempt to make this provision for the development of trade would lead to

It is believed at the State Department that the following consular offices might be restored with advantage: Bucharest, Malta, Nantes, Milan, Southampton and Venice.

THE IMPORTANT BILL OF MR. EDMUNDS. THIS MEASURE TO BE CALLED UP TO-DAY FOR ACTION IN THE SENATE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- No subject which Congress will be called upon to consider during this ession transcends in importance that which will be brought to the attention of the Senate to-mor-

row. Mr. Edmunds intends at that time to call up his Electoral bill. Legislation regulating the counting of the votes, if adopted at all before the election of 1880, must be passed between now and the 4th of March next. When Congress meets in December, 1879, the excitement which precedes the National Conventions for the nomination of Presidential candidates will have begun, and it will be found impossible to secure the attention of either House to a measure

of this kind. The effect of any plan that may be preposed will also then apparent, and each party in Congress will be influenced more by the effect which such legislation may have upon the contest then pending than by a desire to escape from another such controversy as that which followed the Presidential election in that which followed the Presidential election in 1876. Nothing, therefore, ought to be allowed to stand in the way of the nassage of the bill of Mr. Edmunds or of some other having a like purpose. This subject has already been discussed at such great length, not only during the electoral controversy of 1876-77, but for four years previous, when Senator Morton lost no opportunity to direct the attention of Congress to the subject, that the Senate, at least, is perfectly familiar with it and ought to be able to dispose of the matter after a very short debate.

GENERAL GRANT'S TRIP TO ASIA.

A SENSATIONAL STORY CONCERNING ITS OBJECT, AND A DENIAL OF IT BY AUTHORITY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Dec. 8 .- It has been announced that Commodore Shufeldt is going to Africa, China and Japan, "with a commission from Secretary Evarts conferring on him extraordinary powers to conclude commercial conventions with numerous outside petty Governments during his ernise," and also that General Grant has been specially invited by Secretary Evarts and Secretary Thompson to join the Ticonderoga, and that he is to become the adviser of Commodore Shufeldt in all his diplomatic movements, and to remain aboard and return

home in the same vessel. There is official authority for the statement that ex-President Grant will not take passage in the Ti conderoga and become the adviser of Commodore Shufeldt in his roving diplomatic mission, nor take

passage in that vessel for any purpose. The Richmond, which is being fitted out to be the flagship of Rear-Admiral Patterson, commanding the Asiatic Station, will soon sail from this country, and the expectation is that General Grant will join her at Villefranche, and proceed to Hong-Kong via the Sucz Canal. An invitation has been extended to General Grant to make this trip, and his reply was a thankful acknowledgment thereof, with an expression of the probability of acceptance. His visit to Asia will have no diplomatic significance.

THE HOT SPRINGS ITEM. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The Senate Committee or

the Hot Springs item took the testimony of George H. Johnson, a clerk in the Post Office Department, W. P. Rice, clerk to the Senate Committee on En rolled Bills, and Captain Bassett, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, yesterday. The testimony was the same as foreshadowed in a special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE last week. It was to the effect that Senator Conover did not see the Sundry Civil bill the night it passed, for it was not taken to his committee, owing to the lack of time. Mr. Britt, of the Secret Service office, was present, but asked to be permitted to have till Monday to examine certain papers; which request was granted and the com-mittee adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday, when Messrs. Britt and Benson, of the Secret Service Di-vision, will be examined.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

A LONG MEETING OF BURNSIDE'S COMMITTEE. (BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Members of the Army Commission pronounce the statements which have been recently published, purporting to be detailed

analyses of the report of the commission, to be purely imaginary. The commission has not yet completed its work, and has prepared no report. A meeting was held at General Burnside's house yesterday, which lasted all day, and another meeting is to be held soon. General Bragg has not met with the commission at all, and Senator Plumb has only been present at its meetings held in Washington last week.

ACCOUNTS OF THE PACIFIC ROADS.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS WRITTEN BY PRESIDENTS OF THE ROADS-PROTESTS AGAINST THE LAW. BUT A COMPLIANCE THEREWITH.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 8.—A coreespondence between Railroad Auditor French and Sidney Diflon, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shows that while that company is supplying promptly and fully all information called for by the Auditor, it still holds that the law under which this information is demanded is unconstitutional. The following extract from Mr. Dillon's letter will show

this:

In reply to the requisition that this company direct its officers to render to the Department all information and repor s that it may require from time to time, and to submit its books and records to your inspection, I desire to state that while this company decase the act of Congress upon which these requisitions are supposed to be based, a violation of its chartered rights, yet under protest and without waiving in any manner those rights or the right to future objection to requisitions in detail or to principle which may be made in assumed conformity thereto, will, nevertheless, upon each requisition as it occurs, furnish the information desired as haras possible. The books and records of the company will be open to your inspection and this commany will furnish transportation over its road without expense to the United States to you or any person appointed in writing by you to examine the same for the purposes of the act.

The officers of the Central Pacific Company also

The officers of the Central Pacific Company also make strong protests against the enforcement of this law. President C. P. Huntington, in a letter to Auditor French, protests in the following language: Referring to that portion of your letter relating o the inthoring under which this information is called for, I im glad to be informed definitely that your requests are Referring to that portion of your letter relating of the authorny union which this information is called out, I am giad to be informed definitely that your requests are based upon the Act of June 19, 1878, purporting to create the office of Auditor of Rainroad Accounts, etc., and not the act of May 7, farailiarily known as the "Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund Act." I was aware that two acts tomening the Pacific Roads had been passed during the last session, and that Senator Taurnan was the putative parent of both, as I was also that these constituted about his only business, and occupied his time nearly the whole Winter. Hence, when I desired in a former letter to guard against admirting or danying the authority of either of them it was a silp of the pour arther than of the memory which made me say "the so-called Thurman act of 1878." I shound have used the plural and onght to have said "the Thurman acts of 1878."

The Act of June 19, under which I now understand you to be action, was recursived at the moment of its adoption (for it never received any deliberative attention) as a necessary sequel to the prior Act of May 7, and as somet ing intended iomake good its deficiencies. So far as they both were not the outgrowth of an inordinate personal ambition and political vanity, they are the offspring of a mistaken policy in dealing with the several Pacific Railroad Companies, into the origin and history of which it is needless now to enter. They may be looked upon as merely the passed and to be passed—if that policy is to be adhered to —in the vain endeavor to compel this and other Pacific railroad companies to do that under compunision which

The companies have preferred to submit the differences to impartial arbitration or to anticipate the future indebtedness by payments of fixed sums at stated times in discharge and satisfaction of all pending disputes.

BUCKNER'S NEW SILVER BILL. THE COUNTRY TO BE FLOODED WITH SILVER WITH THE INSANE IDEA OF MAKING SILVER AT PAR

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. S .- Mr. Buckner, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency,

will introduce the following Silver bill to-worrow:
A bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to authorize
the coloning of the Standard silver dollar and to restore
its legal-tender character, and for other purposes," passod its legal-tender character, and for other purposes, "passed February 28, 1878.

Be it-nacted, etc.—That so much of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the colnage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, and for other purposes," enacted February 28, 1878, as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be esthed into the dollars authorized by said act, be, and the same is, hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is, hereby authorized and directed to purchase not less than \$7,000,000 worth per month of silver bullion at the market rate, and coin the same into sinulard silver dollars each and every month, until the market value of silver buillion at New-York is at par with coined standard silver; and all coinage of subsidiary come and of trade dollars shall cause from and after the passage of this dollars shall cause from and after the passage of this and all coinage of subsidiary coins and of trade dollars shall cease from and after the passage of this act. And whenever coined standard silver and silver buillon shall be at par in New-York, the Secretary of the Treasury shall discontinue the purchase of silver buillon, and, thereafter, silver buillon shall be coined into the said standard silver dollars on the same terms as are now provided as to the coinage of point, provided that the cost of the coinage of cliner cold or silver shall not exceed the actual average cost of the material, labor, wastage and use of the machinery employed. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisious of this act is hereby sppropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, but not more than \$8,000,000 shall at any one time be invested in such silver builton.

000 small at any one time be invested it such silver balllion.

Second—Any owner of 100 standard silver dollars
or any multiple thereof, may present the same at the
office of the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, or at the
Mint at Philadelphia and at such other mints and offices
of Assistant Treasurers as may be designated by the
Secretary of the Treasury, and on demand shall
receive therefor a like amount of gold coin at par. And
the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed in all
coin payments by the Treasury to make no discrimination in favor of or against gold or standard silver coin.

Third—All nets and parts of acts inconsistent with
the provisions of this not are hereby repeated.

MR. BLAINE'S RESOLUTION.

THE SENATOR INTENDING TO CALL IT UP THIS WEEK. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The resolution of Senator Blaine on the frauds and violence in the Southern election will not be taken up on Monday owing to the fact that the Electoral bill is set for that day. Senator Edmunds desires to call up the latter. Mr. Blaine will accordingly call up the Southern resolution on Wednesday. The debate on the resolutions will begin at 1 o'clock. It will be opened by Mr. Blaine in a brief speech, and he will be followed by Senators Thurman and Gordon.

MANAGEMENT OF THE INDIANS. THE TESTIMONY OF MR. HAYT AND COLONEL MEACHAM-BOTH WITNESSES AGAINST THE

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCILI Washington, Dec. 8 .- The joint commission unsidering the question o transferring the Indian Buan to the War Department yesterday heard the views of Colonel A. B. Meacham, at present Editor of a paper published in this city under the title of The Council Fire, and expressly devoted to Indian interests. He was chairman of the Modoc Pence Commission, and since that time has given his entire atten-tion to the question as to how the In-dians can best be managed. He is convinced from personal observations that the only solution of the problem is in civilizing them, in order that they may support themselves. In his opinion, of the 265,000 Indians not over 100,000 of them require the presence of any military force whatever. He was opposed to the

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Hayt, Commis doner of Indian Affairs, proceeded to give his views on the subject. The first subject he discussed was the cost of army transportation compared with that of the Indian Bureau. The former, he understood, amounted to \$4,000,000. While it seemed incredible that the amount of tounage transported should that amount, the transportation paid by the Indian Bureau for the current year for 1,062 tons of freight from the Atlantic coast to the M'ssouri River was \$13,875. If the freight of the army is transported at the same rate he thinks it would be utterly impossible to roll up such an amount as General Meigs had stated as their annual payments for the service. The whole cost of transportation for the Indian Bureau during the preceding year amounted to \$219,000, and that for the current year will not exceed \$225,000. Mr. Hayt considered that among the seventy-four indian agents in the Government there are as many honest and capable men as can be found in the country. He spoke in complimentary terms of the army, but he did not consider the army adapted to the requirements of Indian agencies. He was personally aware that the Indians are opposed to the proposed change, and should it be

effected he predicted outbreaks from the existence

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thought it impossible, after looking into facts, for the commission to conclude that the transfer would be a measure of economy. He read an would be a measure of economy. He read an account giving instances where frauds have occurred by army officers not under bond, thereby causing a considerable loss to the Government. In reply to a long cross-examination by General Hooker, Mr. Hayt said that during his administration there have been about 15 agents dismissed for irregularities, that about 12 have resigned, and 10 or 12 removed for inefficiency. Among those who have resigned he knew of none who were deticent in their accounts. Mr. Hayt Insisted that underneath the transfer of the Department, in his judgment, his great dancers, such as wholesale loss of life, expense to the Government, and the ill treatment of a race to which the American people should lend all the assistance in its power. nce in its power. The committee adjourned until Monday at 10 a. m.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1878. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan yesterday

mounted to \$20,650. The committee to decide upon the award of bids for furnishing a distinctive paper upon which to print United States notes, etc., held another meeting yester-day, but it is probable that several days will clapse be-fore an award is made.

Assistant Secretary French, at the request of the Committee on Ways and Means, has prepared a bill to amend the laws as to the duty upon sugars. It will be sent to the committee on Monday. The intention is to simplify the law on this subject so as to end the present con-troversy concerning different grades of sugar. It is probable that the lowest three grades will be abolished and designated as one standard.

The joint commission on the Washington Monument met at the Waite House yesterd y. There were present President Hayes, W. W. Corcoran, Chief of Engineers Humphreys, Colonel Casey, Mr. Clarke, Architect of the Rumphreys, Colonel Assey, Mr. Charle, Mr. Charle, Architect Capitol, and Mr. Frazier, Acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Colonel Casey, who has charge of Lee work on the Montment, read a coport of progress made. This report, together with Colonel Casey's entire plan for strengthening the foundation, will be sent to Con-gress, with a letter of transmittal, as the report of the

AN UNWILLING BRIDE IN HARLEM.

MISS JESSIE HUNT MARRIED AGAINST HER WILL, BUT MAKING NO PROTEST BEFORE THE CLER-GYMAN.

David H. Brisbee is a young man twentytwo years old, who until last Saturday lived at No. 146 East One-hundred and twelfth-st. with his widowed mother. His father died a few months ago, leaving a fortune. About five years ago Brisbee deeply in love with her. Miss Hunt lives with her parents in a brick block which stands alone in Lexington-ave., near One-hundred-and-eighth-st. She has a brother, Austin T. Hunt, a young man about twenty-five years old. The attentions of young Brisbee, which have continued for a long time, were looked upon with disfavor by the girl's parents, chiefly on secount of his bad reputation. He was of good family, his father, Colonel Brisbee, having been a deacen in the church of which Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were members. Despite the objections of the patents, Brisbee atili persisted in his love-making, though it is said that

the young lady herself did not return his affection. Young Brisbee promised his dying father that he would be a better boy, and told Jessie of his resolution. He bought a milk route, and soon after asked Mr. Hunt's permission to watt on his daughter. When refused, he wrote a letter flied with threats that he would have her, cost what it might. Last Wednesday he called at the house, and in a talk with Mis. Hunt said that he would have ner daughter, dead or alive. On Saturday Miss Jessie went as usual to Brisbee's house to give his little sister a music leason. After the lesson was cuded, young Brisbee came into the room and sent his sister away. He then told Jessie that she must come with him and be married. She refused. He said: "Ether marry me or you shall die here and now," taking her by the arm and showing her the keen, bright blade of a razor. "If you refuse absolutely." he continued, "why, we'll die here together. I'm ready." Half dead with fright, she consented, and the two left the house. Brisbee took his companion to the house of the Rev. S. H. Virgin, hear by, going by way of First-ave. The girl claims that she did not meet a man on the street.

On entering the house the girl again declared in a whisper to her lover that she could not marry him; but he repeated his threats, swe-ring that a cry or a word from her would be the signal for the nurder of the three-himself included. The scene at the marriage extending, which was performed shortly before 12 o'clock, is best given in the words of the somewhat snort stout man, with a smooth face in the sonewhat snort stout man, with a smooth face in the sonewhat snort stout man, with a smooth face. The girl stayed in the hall while he came into the back parlor and filled out the biants about age, etc. There was nothing to prevent the girl from opening the front doer and runnus into the street, unless you suppose that her mind was so completely under her lover's power that she was unable or afraid to try to escape. Well, as the two stood up. I didn't no lee the least thing unusual; indeed scores of couples come to me to be married wno are more nervous than they would be a better boy, and told Jessie of his resolution. He bought a milk route, and soon after asked Mr.Hunt's

witness the signature. When the girl signed her name Brisbee was at the front of the room—the back-parlor— and I, standing at the desk in the rear of the room, was between her and her lover. If she had written this is forced, or something of the kind, I should have taken in the situation at a glance and would have protected her at any cost. I congratulated the pair, left. I mention the envelope because on tossing it to my
wife we were not a little amused to find in it a sleet of
paper on which was written? I'll see you in a few days.
"After the marriage Jessle persunded her ausband,
much against his will, to let her go to Yorktown to give
a music lesson. She went to her pastor, and by him was
sent to her mother. Her brother when told of
the story, thrust his pistol in his pocket
and hastened to Harlein. Unsuccessful in obtaining a warrant, as his sister's affleavit was
necessary, he searched for Brisbee, but couldn't find him.
Yesterday a warrant was obtained for Brisbee's arrest
and was given to Detectives Clark and Smith. The
former, aided by the gir's brother, came near catching
Brisbee in a cigar shop in Harlein about non-yester
day. Hunt went into the store on Third-ave, bougut a
cigar, saw Brisbee was there, and, coming out dropped
his handkerchief, which was the signal for the detective.
The two entered the store, but found the man gone.
A moment after he was seen driving at a furious pace

SNOW IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 8.-It snowed furiously all day yesterday, the fall varying in depth in this township and west to Corry from sixteen inches to two feet. There has been very little snow in the northern part of the county, and only three mehes fifteen

LOUISIANA INTEREST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8 .- It is stated that consultation of members of the Funding Board was held to-day at the State House, and that it was ecided to hold a meeting to-morrow to endeavor to

THE WHALE FISHERIES A PAILURE 1
HALFAX, N. S., Dec. 7.—The Newfourd
orthern whate flaheries are almost a complete failure. DECISION AGAINST A RAHLIOAD.

MONTHEAL, Dec. 7.—Jurigment to-day was given in the supersor Court for \$20,00) against the Montreal, Portland and Boston Hallroad Company.

BUSINESS FALURE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. S.—Lirret & Stafford, hatters and furiers, made an assignment to Horace Sullman posterday. Their liabilities are \$172,000; assets not yet known.

PRISON OFFICERS RESIGNING.
COLUMBUS, Obio, Dec. 8.—Warden M'Whorier, of
the Peultentiary, has been obliged to resign because the dicetors did not think him able to run the institution. Deputy

A BANK WHICH STOOD A RUN ABLY. BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—A run on the Entaw Savings Bank, which has been active for three days, was discontinued yesterday. The bank has met all derinands with promptness, and is unply prepared to meet all obligations.

and is amply prepared to meet an objections.

RACING ON THE PAULFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—At Secramento yesterday, in a match race between the trotting horse Rarus and the pacer sweetzer, the former won in 21.5%, 2.18 and 2.2. The track was a trifle heavy, and a keen north wind was blowing. RESUMPTION AT THE COAL MINES.

POTISVILLE, Penn., Dec. 8.—The general suspension which has prevailed in the Schoylkill region during the past week, will be followed by a resumption on Monday next for mining the 1,000,000 tons additional allotment made for the year.

The year.

BALTIMORE ATHLETES APPLAUDED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The athletic exhibition at the Academy of Music by the Walls Club last night, attracted an audience of about 1,000 persons, composed largely of ladies. The utmost enthmasm prevailed, and the appeause at the efforts of the various sibletes was great.

A CLERGYMAN SUED FOR \$20,000.

St. JOS. PH. Mo., Dec. 8.—The First Presbyterian Church of this city has prospects of a lively time shead. Mr. Israel Landis brings a suit for \$20,000 damages against the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the pastor, and Thomas E. Tootles, for injury of cnaracter growing out of recent church proceedings.

THE WHISTLER-RUSKIN SUIT.

A TRIAL FULL OF ABSURDITIES. THE VERDICT UNSATISFACTORY FOR BOTH PLAIN-

TIFF AND DEFENDANT - THE TRUE ISSUE EVADED-A DULL JURY-PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Nov. 27.-The trial of Mr. Whistler's action against Mr. Ruskin for libel was concluded yesterday, and a most extraordinary trial it was. It grew out of an exhibition of certain pictures of Mr. Whistler's in the Grosvenor Gallery in the Sammer of 1877. Of these Mr. Ruskin wrote as follows in the July number of Fors Clavigera:

For Mr. Whistier's own sake and for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Courts Lindsay ought not to have admitted into the Grosvenor Gallery works in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of whini imposture. I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face.

On this Mr. Waysler brought his action, laying

On this Mr. Whistler brought his action, laying nis damages at \$5,000. Mr. Ruskin pleaded in defence that whatever he had said was a fair and bona fide criticism on pictures exposed for public view, and therefore privileged. A British jury have given Mr. Whistler, an American artist, a verdiet, with damages amounting to one farthing.

This is not a satisfactory result for Mr. Whistler or Mr. Ruskin, each of whom has to pay his own costs, nor for the public which cares for art and art criticism, nor for the much larger public which believes, with Lord Erskine, that the great aim and end of the British Constitution is to get twelve men into a jury box. The jury says, in effect, that Mr. Ruskin's criticism was a libel, but that Mr. Whistler is not entitled to compensation for being libelled. They appear to have reached this latter conclusion by two processes. They thought Mr. Ruskin honestly meant what he said, and, having had some of Mr. Whistler's pictures abmitted to their inspection, they agreed with Mr. Ruskin's estimate of them. This is my inference, of course, and it may be that I state it too strongly. It may seem, also, to bear hard on Mr. Whistler. But to my mind it bears hard on the jury. This is the feature in the trial which impresses me most strongly. It is a case for such strong language that Mr. Ruskin himself ought to be called in to do justice to it. To allow a jury of cheesemongers and pastry cooks to sit in judgment on the rare and delicate genius of Mr. Whistler is nothing less than an indignity to art and a mockery

If I thought as meanly of the pictures in ques-tion as Mr. Ruskin does, I should say the same thing. Mr. Ruskin himself, I doubt not, would say it. Mr. Whistler's counsel-able men certainlymust at this time be convinced of the mistake they made in conducting their client's cause. The Judge who tried it clearly intimated-though at too late a period to be of use-that the pictures ought never o have been brought into court, or the issue made to depend on their merits or demerits. There was one and only one question properly triable, which was this: admitting for the moment Mr. Whistler's paintings to be bad, was Mr. Ruskin's language a fair and honest criticism on the pictures as works of art, or was it an attack on the artist and an imputation on his good faith? Stated in that way there can be but one answer to the question. Tried in that way the cause could have had but one esuit-a verdict for the plaintiff, with substantial damages. But Mr. Whistler's counsel treated it from the beginning as if the verdict must be made to depend on the jury's opinion of Mr. Whistler's pictures. They put forth all their efforts to persuade twelve Philistines that a painter may follow the bent of his genius and not the rule of thumb. Of course, they failed. To make the tning still more exquisitely absurd, not one of the counsel knew any more about art than the jury did. They arranged an exhibition hard by, in a hotel, and they put two critics and an artist on the stand to swear that Mr. Whistler knew how to paint. Mr. Baron Huddleston said, in summing up, that he would not have allowed this had the defendant objected. But the defendant's counsel knew their business too well to object. raised a side issue, which enabled them to divert attention from the real issue, and to call witnesses who would conscientiously and reluctantly condemn works of art belonging to a school different from

Mr. Whistler would be the first to say that his pictures are caviare to the general. When asked by the Attorney-General-(that distinguished functionary in England practises in private causes)whether he did not exhibit in the expectation of public admiration, he replied that that would be a 'vast absurdity" on his part. He explained modestly and lucidly his own notions of art and what he meant by calling his pictures 'nocturnes," "harmonies" and "arrangements." But the jury understood neither pictures nor explanations. What they understood and relished was the rather vulgar and cheap fun of Sir John Holker respecting them. The Court allowed him to display a nocturne representing a moonlight effect near Battersea Bridge, on the Thames, and to inquire of the artist which was the bridge and which the pier, and what a particular ray of color was intended for. Imagine a similar process applied to literature. Let us say, for example, that Mr. Ruskin had chosen to describe Mr. Browning as an impostor and an impudent cockney, who had flung a bottle of ink in the public's face, and charged 200 guineas for it. Suppose Mr. Browning on the stand and a pert lawyer inviting him to reduce "Sordello" to the intellectual level of such a jury as sat on Mr. Whistler's pictures. The case would be no whit worse than the present; though the folly and presumption of applying such a test to a work of imagination might be more clearly brought out. Carry the process one step further. Consider Mr. Frith on the stand, and consider how it would look if Mr Tupper were produced as an expert in poetry, and Mr. Tupper's opinion of Mr. Browning laid before the jury as a basis on which they were to appraise The Last Lender," or "The Ring and the Book," Mr. Frith is the painter of the "Railway Station." the "Derby Day," and other much-admired pieces of that stamp. No doubt Mr. Frith has his merits, but I can do him no injustice, if I say that he belongs to a school of picture-makers who esteem figure-painting the only serious business of the artist, who despise landscape, and who have systematically excluded landscapists from the Academy. Let me do him the justice to say, also, that he appeared against his will and only in obedience to a subpena. Mr. Sergeant Parry's knowledge of art did not enable him to suggest the distinction which nullified the value of this testimony, and which ought to have excluded it altogether. By way of climax to the absurdities of the trial, a Titian was offered in evidence, and the jury were asked to infer that because Mr. Whistler is not the equal of the great Venetian, Mr. Ruskin might call him names with impunity-a view which they seem to have adopted. If that is established as a general principle, even a Royal Academician might suffer. Had Mr. Whistler's counsel made themselves familiar with Mr. Ruskin's works, they might have po nted out that Titian himself had not escaped Mr. Ruskin's lash, and that the works of Raffaelle, Salvator Rosa, Claude and many another great painter had fared as ill at his hands as Mr. Whistler's nocturnes and arrangements. It may be that the great critic has attacked their morals also, and their social position, and directed his shafts against them as individuals; as he did against Mr. Whistler. But I recollect no such passage. It is to the credit of the English press that they

have received this verdict with marked disapproval. Whatever Mr. Whistler may suffer in pocket, he does not suffer in reputation. He has lost his case-for it comes to that-with the twelve men in the box, but he has gained it with the public, as he did with the judge, who summed up strongly in his favor. The

great journals of London recognize his abilities in

terms which any man might be proud of. Nobody | FAILURE OF A BRITISH BANK. wants to say a harsh word about Mr. Ruskin, but it is universally felt, and generally said, that his remarks about Mr. Whistler are but the splenetic outburst of ill-temper which may be regretfully traced to that failing health which has prevented him from appearing in the trial. No one would censure him for an adverse criticism, no matter how violent, on Mr. Whistler's paintings. It is the imputation, the cruel and unfounded imputation, on Mr. Whistler's sincerity and honest practice of art as he conceives it, which brings censure upon Mr. Ruskin. I wish I could say I thought it undeserved, for my admiration of Mr. Ruskin is so deep that I might almost call it affectionate, and I believe, as I have often said, that the service he has done to art is im-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

RUMORED FLIGHT OF SHERE ALL THE AMEER SAID TO HAVE FLED TO TURKISTAN-REPORTED ADVANCE ON JELLALABAD.

LAHORE, Dec. 8.-Midnight. General Roberts is erecting huts in the Peiwar Pass for a portion of his troops. It is rumored that an advance on Jellalabad has been ordered, and that the Ameer of Afghanistan has fled to Turkistan. THE AMEER'S REPLY.

The reply of the Ameer of Afghanistan to the Viceroy of India's ultimatum has been received by the Indian Government. It is dated on the 19th of November, but not having reached Dakka before the 30th of that month, it is believed in official quarters to have been rewritten after the receipt of the news of the capture of Alimusjid. The Ameer, in acknowledging the receipt of the ultimatum. criticises the professed friendly intentions of the British Government, and alludes to its action in the past, especially its intercession in behalf of Yakoob Khan, as contradictory of such intentions. The Amerer explains that his refusal to receive General Sir Neville Chamberlant's mission was not intended Khan, as contradictory of such intentions. The Ameer explains that his refusal to receive General Sir Neville Chamberlant's mission was not intended to be hostile, but arose from a fear of the loss of his independence, an apprehension which was confirmed by the allusion in the ultimatum to protection being given to the Khyberees who had been engaged in escorting the mission. The Ameer declares that no enmity exists between Afghanistan and the British Government; that he desires to resume the former friendly relations, and, finally, that he will not resist the visit of a small temporary mission.

MAHMOUD DAMAD IN POWER. THE SULTAN DISPOSED TO CARRY OUT THE BERLIN TREATY-AN AMERICAN ARRESTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8, 1878. It is stated that Mahmoud Damad Pacha has been appointed Grand Master of Artillery. The Sul-tau has declared that the appointment of Caratheoderi Pacha to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs implies the in-

tention of carrying out the Treaty of Berlin, and that the new ministry was formed to satisfy Europe and at-tempt internal reorganization. The new Grand Vizier, Kheireddin Pacha, has drafted a law proclaiming ministerial responsibility. He de-clares that religious equality will be upheld.

An American has been arrested on a charge of conspir-ing against the Suitan. The American Legation immediately demanded his release. The charges are serious, and it is believed the representations of the Legation

> GAMBEITA DISSATISFIED. PARIS, Dec. 8, 1878.

The Republique Française (Gambetta's journal) expresses great dissatistaction with the new Turk-

> THE NEW CANADIAN LOAN. LONDON, Dec. 8, 1878.

The new 4 per cent Canadian loan of £3,-000,000 was tendered for yesterday. Only £1,619,000 was alotted at an average of £96 12s. 6d.

FOREIGN NOTES.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 8 .- The Chamber of Depuhas invalidated the election of the Duke D HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8 .- The general elec-

in Newfoundland have resulted in the Govern-HAVANA, Dec. 8 .- The municipal elections began on Friday. The Liberal Conservatives were vic-torious in Havana and its neighborhood, and also in

Paris, Dec. S .- A telegram from St. Petersburg states that General Timacheff, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and the appointment of Count Schouvaloff as his successor is considered probable.

PESTH, Dec. 8 .- A Royal rescript was read in the Diet to-day, announcing that the Cabinet will remain in office. General Szapary has been ap-pointed Minister of Finance, and M. Kemeng Minister of

Dublin, Dec. 8 .- John O'Connor Power (Home Euler, Mayo County) has published a letter denouncing Dr. Isaac Butt (Home Ruler, Limerick City) as a trutter to the Home Rule party in Ireland and

A NEWPORT HOTEL THREATENED. A FIRE WHICH CAME NEAR DESTROYING VALUABLE

PROPERTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 8.-What promised to

be a serious conflagration was happily averted last night, and this wooden city again has a great deal to be thankful for. The promptness of the Fire Department alone saved the United States Hotel and numerous other buildings on Pelham and Thames-sts. from being burned down. The tire broke out in the extensive stables of Authory Stewart & Son, which were totally destroyed, This was without doubt the work of an incendiary, the stables being set on fire during the absence of the watchman, who had left the building only a few minutes before. The flames were discovered in the hay loft. The stables were located just in rear of the hotel. Several stables have been burned here and there seems to be a general impression that the fires have all been the work of an incendiary. The city gevent will take prompt action in police are said to be on the track of several suspicio persons. One man was discovered last night entin the hose while the buildings were burning, but he caped from the officers. He will be arrested to-morrov Some are of the opinion that he knows who set the fir

COMMODORE SHUFELDT SETS SAIL,

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 8 .- The United States steamer Theonderoga, a second-rate propeller, carrying eleven guns, which has been recently and thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Portsm Navy Yard, dropped down from Norfelk a day or two ago and set sail for Liberia yesterday for a three years cruise. This yeasel has been expressly fited up for the expedition, and is commanded by Commodore R. W. Shafeldt, late Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and

A GREAT RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.-It has been announced here that negotiations for the consolidation of the Chicago and Alton and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago Radiroads are in progress, and have been advanced so ar that the consummation of the project may be pre-deted with safety. The consolidation will bring 1,500 miles of railroad under one management.

EDISON TO HAVE A PATENT.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- The application for a patent made by Thomas A. Edison for his electric light has been favorably passed upon by the Patent Office, and the patent will be issued on Tuesday next.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

AN ARM TORN OFF BY MACHINERY.
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Char es Eliot, while feeding a planing machine at Rork's mill yesterday, had an arm torn off. BEER, UNHAPPINESS, MURDER, SUICIDE.

BEER, UNHAPPINESS, MURDER, SUIGIDE.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—At Hamilton, Ohio, vesterday, H. Weigle, the proprietor of a beer garden, shot his wife through the head and then shot himself. Both died instanty. Financial and family difficulties were the cause.

A SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE IN KENTUCKY.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—J. H. Cowper, of Chicago, who arrived here last Wednesday with an order to investigate the books of Finger Brothers, tobacconsists, who are prosecuting a sail against George O. Kell, their former agent, has mysteriously disappeared.

PRETTY RAD BUSINESS FOR A STUDENT.

PRETTY BAD BUSINESS FOR A STUDENT.
CHICAGO, Dec. S.—J. C. Hayward, of Fon du Lac,
Wisconsin, a stadent in the Chicago Medical College, became
unaged in a discussion about some drinks in a South Side sacon yesterday, and shot James McMahon, the owner of the
aloon, killing him instantly. saloon, killing him instantly.

A HAYSTACK FOR A FUNERAL PILE.

CRYSTAL LAKE, Ill., Dec. 8.—Thursday evening a stack of hay was burned on a farm near here. Yesterday the charred remains of a man were found in the ashes, with a bullet hole through his head. The man was evidently murdered and burned in the haystack to conceal the crime.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND BANK SUSPENDS. THE- DIRECTORS CLAIM THAT IT IS SOLVENT-A HEAVY "RUN" MADE ON IT-ALARM IN SOUTH WALES.

The West of England Bank has finally suspended. Its habilities are estimated at \$17,-500,000. The directors claim that it is solvent, but they say that the bank could not withstand the drain on its deposits caused by adverse rumors. The failure has caused alarm in South Wales. The Bank of England refused assistance to the crippled concern. The liability of its stockholders is unlimited. The headquarters of the bank was at Bristol.

DETAILS OF THE SUSPENSION. LARGE LIABILITIES-THE STOCKHOLDERS BOUND TO MAKE GOOD ANY LOSSES.

BRISTOL, Dec. 8, 1878. The directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank issued a circular to-day announcing the suspension of the bank, owing to the drain upon its deposits caused by persistent and often unjustifiable adverse rumors which have been circulated for weeks past. They say the books show that the bank is solvent. The directors hope to reconstruct the bank.

NO AID FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9, 1878. The West of England and South Wales District Bank had forty-two branches. Its liabilities are \$17,500,000. Its assets are stated at the same amount, but as they consist of local bills which are not negotiable in London, the Bank of England refused to advance upon them. The run upon the bank for the last few days has been so persistent that the cash in hand is estimated at only \$1,250,000. The shareholders number 2,000, and their liability is unlimited.

A dispatch from Cardiff says the utmost con sternation prevails in South Wales,

THE BANK TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED. A LEVY TO BE MADE ON THE SHAREHOLDERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.1 LONDON, Monday, Dec. 9, 1878. The directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank announce that they will endeavor to reconstruct the bank by assessing indi-

capital stock to meet all pressing obligations. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for this purpose. The bank has fifty branches with a capital of £1,000,000.

vidual shareholders a sufficient percentage on the

The West of England Bank was established in THE BRITISH BANKING SYSTEM. THE CONDITION UNDER WHICH THE CRIPPLED

BANK WAS FOUNDED. In 1825 an act was passed allowing copartnerships of more than six persons to carry on the business in England as bankers sixty-five miles from London, with the provision that each stockholder should be liable for the entire

Notwithstanding the provisions of this law, which would seem to prevent any joint stock bank being established within sixty-five miles of London, in 1834 the London and Westminster bank was founded, and has been in operation ever since, although not without having trouble to encounter. Litigation with the bank of England, and other difficulties, at first

beset it, but through all of these it passed, and has met with high success. Since the establishment of this institution, various others of the kind have been founded in and others of the kind have been founded in and about London. By the Issue Act of 1844, no bank in any part of the United Kingdom which did not on May 6, 1844, issue notes, was allowed thereafter to exercise that privilege. By an act passed during the same year, with reference to joint-stock banks in England, so many restrictive clauses were introduced as practically to prevent any new institutions of the kind from being established.

Within a recent period, however, the passage of a new act more liberal in its provisions has recognized limited liability.

RAILROAD REPORTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 7 .- The following additional droad reports have been received at the State Engi-METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

This report is made for the three months and twenty-six days ending September 30, 1878, the only period during the fiscal year when the road has been running. Stocks and Debts.—Capital stock by charter, \$3, 500,000; stock subscribed and paid in, \$655,000; funded 500,000; stock subscribed and paid in, \$655,000; funded obt, \$7,500,000. The rate of interest on the funded

debt, \$7.500,000. The rate of interest on the funded debt is 6% per cent.

Cost of road and equipment, \$8.155,000, being on account of first section of five miles by issue of bonds as follows: 1st mortgage, 6 per cent, \$3.000,000; 2d mortgage, 7 per cent, \$4.500,000; stock, \$655,000. No statement of race separate item of construction is made, as the road is still under construction.

Expenses (other than construction).—repairs, roadbed, etc., \$1,956,93; general superintendence, \$800; officers' clerks, office, etc., \$17.161,29; conductors, drivers and engineers, \$36,843,24; watchmen, starters, roadmen, etc., \$35,649,74; repairs of dummy cars, \$1,376,70; fuel, gas and lights, \$22,746,15; oil and waste, \$1,614,31; damages to persons and property, including medical attendance, \$1,473,33; law expenses, \$1,020; insurance, \$728,44; advertising and printing, \$2,702,04; total, \$124,072,68.

Earnings.—Passengers, \$348,797 85; interest, \$2,474 97; total, \$351,272 82.
General Statistics.—Number of passengers carried,
4,320,348; number of dummy cars, 25; number of passenger cars, 80; number of persons killed, 2; number of persons injured, 5. Time consumed in passing over road, 20 minutes.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND. "Culver's Road"—Horse and steam route from Ful-ton Ferry to Consy Island.

Stock and Debt.—Capital stock subscribed and paid in, \$500,000; funded debt, \$500,000; floating debt, \$30,329 78.

in. \$500,000; funded debt. \$500,000; floating debt, \$30,329 78.

Cost of Road and Equipment.—Road bed and superstructive, \$163,348 72; land, buildings, etc., \$878,435 92; locomotives, narses, etc., \$80,526 97; cars and snow ploughs, \$50,922 01; a total of \$1,213,233 62, against \$1,164,405 69 in 1877.

Expenses.—Repairs, taxes on real estate, interest, general superintendence, conductors, drivers, engineers, etc., a total of \$216,027 78, against \$212,385 12 in 1877.

Expenses.—Repairs, \$229,320 33; freignt, \$116,544; maure, etc., \$4,052 67; vens, \$664; total receipts, \$232,192 14, against \$264,850 26 in 1877.

General Statistics.—Number of passongers, 3,271,128, ag inst 2,855,412 in 1877; number tons of freight, \$3315, against 5,660 in 1877; number of engines, 5; number of statem cars, 25; number of ears (all kinds), 44; number of persone killed, 5; number of persone injured, 2; time consumed in passing over the road, 67 minutes.

MURDERED IN A DEBAUCH.

DANIEL FITZGERALD FOUND IN THE STREET WITE HIS SKULL FRACTURED. An officer patrolling the upper end of South

Fifth-ave. at 5:30 a. m. yesterday found a man lying upon the sidewalk in front of No. 22, Blood was flowing from two wounds in his head. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hopital, where he sank rapidly. Under the lacerated scalp the skull was found to be literally splintered. Blow after blow, with a very heavy club, must have fallen upon the head. The man remained unconscious all day, and at midnight he was dying. The wounded man head. The man remained unconscious air day, and at midnight he was dying. The wounded man was identified as Daniel Fitzgerald, an employé on the Metropolitan Elevated Raliroad. It was learned that he was thirty-five years oid, and lived at the Vanderbilk House, in Warren-st. Saturday night was pay night, and Fitzgerald started out with three fellow-workmen to drink and carouse. Toward midnight the three were seen fighting in front of a saloon in the lower part of the Bowery. What happened thereafter the police were working busily to find out last night. It is supposed that Fitzgerald was struck with the heavy hickory stick of a bale of hay, which was found yesterday on the spot, and then was carried or dragged by the men with whom he had been drinking to the place where he was found. In the Fit.ceeth Precent Station cells three men were lodged during the night—L. S. Beamis, William Ford an i Napoleon Libbs—the men in whose company Fitzgerald was known to have been on Saturday hight. The ostensible charge upon waien they were confined was intoxication. Beamis, when asked how the fight began, said that he was drunk and could not tell. Fitzerald was a man of superior ability and was recently intrusted with the work of applying the means of deadening the noise on the Elevated Road,now in use on a part of Sixth-ave.

A BANQUET TO MCCULLOUGH.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- A banquet was given in this city last night to John McCullough, the tragedian, General Sherman presided, and speeches were made by Justice Milier, Secretary Sherman, Senator Blaine, Representative Blackburn, and others. Sixty persons were present.